

COUNTRY Germany (Soviet Zone)

SECURITY INFORMATION

REPORT NO.

TOPIC Air Force Training Installations

25X1A

EVALUATION see below

PLACE OBTAINED

25X1A

DATE OF CONTENT

DATE OBTAINED

DATE PREPARED

23 October 1951

REFERENCES

25X1A

PAGES 3

ENCLOSURES (NO. &amp; TYPE)

2 sketches on ditto

REMARKS

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SOURCE

25X1X

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Anklam Airfield

25X1A

1. On [ ] and prior thereto, MIG-15s practiced firing at Anklam airfield. <sup>25X1B</sup>  
of the jet fighters approached in level flight and fired one round at targets in  
the southwestern corner of the installation. Prior to the firing, [ ]  
occupied by 1 officer and 4 EM, drove to the bunker at the field and returned  
after the firing practice to the billets at 23 Friedlaender Strasse. The field was  
guarded only during the firing practices.

25X1A

2. During the period from [ ] groups of 4 to 6 MIG-15s fired at ground <sup>25X1</sup>  
targets set up at the field. Parachuting from biplanes was also observed in good <sup>25X1</sup>  
weather. Parachuting was generally done on Thursdays and Saturdays. Three officers <sup>25X1</sup>  
and 14 air force EM participated in this training.

25X1

3. Firing practice and parachute training were also observed between [ ] <sup>25X1A</sup>  
During this period, signs in German and Russian were posted around the field and  
warned the local population that firing was being held at the installation. [ ]  
repeatedly observed that air force soldiers looked for duds on the dummies <sup>25X1X</sup>  
representing four-engine aircraft. From time to time, the targets on the ground  
which represented aircraft were covered with white sand. The impacts of the shots  
fired were within a radius of 10 meters around the dummy aircraft. There were  
many duds. A telephone line led from the airfield billets to the bunker 50 meters  
south of the aircraft dummies. The air force detail was composed of 3 officers and  
30 EM. (1)

25X1X

Gadow-Rossow Bombing Range.

25X1A

4. On [ ] a German firm was ordered to manufacture bolts for two observation  
towers to be constructed on the Gadow-Rossow (N 54/U 20) bombing range. One of the  
towers, which was 27 meters high, was erected about 200 meters south of the Glas-  
huetten-Gadow settlement. The tower had three intermediate platforms and was built  
on a concrete foundation. A spiral staircase led to the first and second platforms.  
A wooden shed with a telephone connection was installed on the second platform.

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25X1A

A table, a map, pyrotechnic pistols, and ammunition were observed in this shed. A wooden shed with windows was erected on the third platform. A German battery commander's telescope was seen there. The second tower, which was 24 meters high, and constructed in the same as the first one, was located about 2 km northeast of Rossow. The entire bombing range could be observed from the two towers. According to local residents, twin-jet aircraft conducted practice bombing on the range. A lumber firm in Wittstock was ordered to manufacture 100 wooden tank dummies for the bombing range. Another firm was to deliver 50 lamps.

25X1X

25X1A

5. Between [ ] the "osneck estate quartered a Soviet Air Force repair shop unit which used [ ] This unit 25X1B erected an observation tower on the newly established bombing range in the Gadow-Neu Glienicke-Pfalsheim-Rossow area, about 1 km south of Glashuette-Gadow, in forest sub-area (Jagen) 33. The tower, a wooden structure, was about 30 meters high and braced by steel cables. The tower was provided with three observation rooms, one being located at the base of the tower, one at a height of 20 meters, and one on top of the tower. Local residents stated that two more such towers had been erected in this area.

25X1A

6. On [ ] the observation tower near Glashuette-Gadow was occupied by 20 air force officers and EMI. Another observation tower, which was 20 meters high, was observed on the Rossow-Raegelin (N 54/U 20) highway near kilometer marker 23.9.

25X1A

7. On [ ] nine jet bombers were observed flying in formation at an altitude of about 1,000 meters toward Gadow. All aircraft released one bomb each simultaneously. The smoke of the exploding bombs mushroomed about 50 meters high. After the bomb release, some of the trees caught on fire. A woman who had been in the area stated that she had found a container similar to an auxiliary fuel tank near the bombing range. She had picked it up but dropped it again because the container had singed her clothes.

25X1A

8. On [ ] several aircraft dummies, a tower 25 to 30 meters high, and many bomb craters were observed near Glashuette. The tower, the top of which was glassed-in, was about 500 meters southeast of Glashuette. A female resident from Glashuette said that 30 to 40 aircraft had released bombs about eight days ago and that Soviets on the wooden tower had observed the bombings. Window panes in Rossow, Gadow, Zootzen, and Fretzdorf, which had been destroyed, were replaced by boards. [ ] with generators were observed in Zootzen.

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9. On [ ], two twin-jet bombers were observed twice over the Rossow bombing range. Each plane released two bombs from very high altitudes. According to local residents, an air force detail of 80 to 100 men was quartered in "osneck estate.

25X1A

10. On [ ] five jet fighters fired at the target area of Schweinrich troop training grounds east of Lake Transer. The planes, which approached from the north at an altitude of about 1,000 meters, individually dived and fired one round each from a height of about 200 meter. They pulled out of the dive at an altitude of about 100 meters.

25X1A

11. On [ ] type-27 jet bombers practiced bombing over Schweinrich troop training grounds. The planes, flying in three flights at intervals of about 3 minutes, approached from the south at an altitude of about 4,000 meters. The formations flew at the same altitude and speed while each plane dropped one bomb. Detonations of three bombs almost simultaneously were heard. During the practice,

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25X1A

12. On [ ] bombing was practiced by jet bombers over the target area in the woods east of Zootzen. Nine aircraft, which were flying in three flights one after the other at an altitude of about 3,000 meters, formed a single line before approaching the target area. Flying in this formation the planes made one circle around the target area and, when reaching the southern starting point, they flew straight north while each plane dropped a bomb. After releasing their bombs, the aircraft first flew to the east and then to the south while regrouping into the three flight formations. A similar exercise was executed by seven jet bombers on [ ] and by five jet bombers on [ ] (2) 25X1A

25X1A  
25X1X  
25X1AKummersdorf Bombing Range.

13. On [ ] a target village, erected by the Soviets, was observed on Kummersdorf firing range. At 3 p.m., 24 twin-engine bombers practiced live bombing at this village. Subsequently, 30 single-engine ground attack aircraft made low level attacks with aircraft armament. During the exercise, four jet fighters circled over the area at a high altitude.

Firing Range of Laerz Airfield.

14. During the period from [ ] a firing range for jet fighters was observed southwest of Klopzow. (3) The town of Klopzow was evacuated by all civilians. In [ ], MIG-15s were observed approaching the firing range at low altitudes, **firing a sequence of rounds, then climbing** to an altitude of 500 to 700 meters. This was repeated several times. 25X1A

Rotscherlinde Airfield.

15. About 9:40 a.m. [ ] a biplane took off from Brandenburg-Adado airfield and landed at Rotscherlinde airfield. The plane taxied to the eastern edge of the installation. All roads in the vicinity of the airfield were blocked by Soviet Air Force sentries. At 10 a.m., four MIG-15s coming from the direction of Briest approached the field at an altitude of about 1,000 meters. They dived and each plane fired three rounds from its cannon in rapid succession from an altitude of about 200 meters. The planes fired at a target laid out at the field. All the shots fired were hits. While firing, the planes dived within 50 meters of the ground and then climbed to about 1,000 meters. About 11 a.m., four other MIG-15s which arrived from the direction of Briest performed the same maneuver. The target, a wooden frame 3x4 meters covered with fabric, was removed from the field by soldiers when the firing practice was completed. [ ] were observed. About 2 p.m. when the firing practices discontinued, the biplane again took off in the direction of Brandenburg. (4) 25X1B

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Comments.

- (1) Anklam airfield is not occupied by an air unit. According to available information, the installation is used as a firing range by the fighter regiment located in Peenemuende. Firing was practiced mostly in low-level flights or glides.
- (2) The existence of a bombing range in the Schweinrich area was known previously. Details on the location and status of the range are received for the first time, but appear credible since they are reported by five different sources. It appears that the range is used mainly by jet bomber formations from Oranienburg and Juterbog. For location of the bombing range, see Annex 1.
- (3) This information is believed to refer to the firing range of Laerz airfield. For location of the firing range, see Annex 2.
- (4) Rotscherlinde airfield is used for firing practices at ground targets by the fighter regiment stationed in Brandenburg-Briest.

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